

# Jordan Times

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**Haig: Support Reagan**  
WASHINGTON (R) — Secretary of State Alexander Haig told Congress Tuesday it must support a planned U.S. arms buildup and reject a nuclear weapons freeze in order to achieve the negotiated arms reductions proposed by President Reagan. "Now is the time to rally behind the president's proposals," Mr. Haig told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He said congressional support for requests to deploy MX missiles and B-1 bombers was crucial to convince the Soviet leadership they faced a future balance of arms at a high level unless they agreed to the president's offer last Sunday to reduce nuclear warheads through arms negotiations. Mr. Haig said the administration hoped to begin U.S.-Soviet talks on strategic arms reductions by the end of next month and might announce a specific date in the next few weeks.

**Begin coalition survives vote**  
TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's shaky coalition government survived another no-confidence vote in the Knesset (parliament) Tuesday, easily defeating a Communist sponsored motion by 55 votes to four. The large Labour opposition abstained and did not support the Communist motion, criticising the government's handling of violence in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. But Labour spokesmen in the debate strongly attacked Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's policies in the territories. Mr. Tufik Tubi, presenting the motion for the Communists said the government was committing "war crimes" in the occupied areas and pushing the region to the brink of war.

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## Israel, U.S. 'cooperate' on naval matters

TEL AVIV (R) — Adm. Thomas Hayward, chief of United States naval operations, said Tuesday that Israel and the U.S. were cooperating in naval matters. Adm. Hayward, in Haifa as the guest of the Israeli navy, attended a sea exercise and watched combined manoeuvres by Israeli sea and air forces, including the firing of a new sea-to-sea missile at a floating target. "We continue to train together, we exchange ideas and I am confident that the Israeli navy and the U.S. navy in the Mediterranean can do a great job together if necessary," he told military correspondents. The admiral met Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon in Tel Aviv, defence ministry officials said.

## French officer shot in Beirut dies in hospital

PARIS (R) — A French officer serving with the United Nations in Lebanon, who was shot and wounded in Beirut last month, has died in hospital, the French defence ministry announced Tuesday. It named him as Maj. Gerard Dogniaux, Maj. Dogniaux was stopped in his car on April 26 when driving along a main street in western Beirut. A U.N. spokesman said he was attacked and seriously wounded by four unidentified men.

## Ankara says major smuggling ring bust

ANKARA (R) — Turkish police have captured a key member of a \$1 billion arms and drugs smuggling ring masterminded by the chief of an Armenian guerrilla group, a Turkish newspaper reported Tuesday. The daily Hurriyet said Nejat Soyler, a Turk who was caught Monday in Ankara, will be accused of overseeing the smuggling of more than 60 truck loads of illicit arms into Turkey, including 400 rocket launchers. Last week Hurriyet said Turkish secret police had traced 690 members of an 800-strong international smuggling ring operated on behalf of the Armenian guerrilla group ASALA by an Armenian from Beirut. But its leader was still at large. Hurriyet said the ring extended to Cyprus, the Netherlands, Syria and Turkey itself and since 1965 had passed billions of dollars worth of goods through its network.

## WHO to patent drugs discovered through own funds

GENEVA (R) — The World Health Organisation (WHO) has moved towards a more active role in providing cheaper drugs for developing countries. A committee of its annual assembly approved a plan to patent medicines discovered through WHO-funded research. It would allow the organisation to develop essential drugs which the pharmaceutical industry finds unprofitable due to the high cost of research, the U.N. body said. The WHO currently spends about \$3.8 million annually supporting medical research around the world. With the patents, the organisation could licence firms to produce the medicines at lower prices because the cost of research and development would have already been met with WHO funds, the organisation says.

## Lebanese sought in Nuremberg

NUREMBERG, West Germany (R) — Police Tuesday sought a Lebanese in connection with the death of two Arab brothers on a Nuremberg street Monday night. Police named the wanted man as Nasseh Heidar, 45. The victims were identified as Ali Al Safadi, 24, studying in West Germany and holder of a Lebanese passport, and his brother Amat, 38, who had been seeking political asylum here since 1971.

## New round of Falkland crisis talks open at United Nations

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A new round of peace talks on the Falkland Islands crisis opened at the United Nations Tuesday when Argentina's Deputy Foreign Minister Enrique Ros met U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Mr. Ros was due to be followed by Britain's U.N. representative, Sir Anthony Parsons, who said little progress was made during Monday's session and that more time would be needed. A British source said he expected it to be clear by the end of the week whether the talks had succeeded or failed. In London, Cardinal Basil Hume, leader of England's Roman Catholics, said Pope John Paul would call off a visit to Britain if hostilities with Argentina had not ended by the middle of next week. The trip, the first papal visit to Britain, is scheduled to begin on May 28.

### Unidentified vessel

The latest report of military action around the disputed Falklands came when the British Defence Ministry announced Tuesday that a British warship had fired on a surface vessel in the channel between the two main islands of the group. A ministry spokesman said there was no evidence that the vessel was hit or sunk, but a large explosion was reported near it. The spokesman did not identify the vessel. Military sources in London said they believed it was an Argentine patrol boat which could have a crew of between 12 and 20. But Argentina's official Telam news agency quoted a senior navy spokesman as saying there had been no military activity around the islands Monday night or Tuesday morning, apparently denying the British statements. In the past two days, Britain's South Atlantic task force has also sent warships to shell military positions on the islands, which were seized by Argentina on April 2. But Telam described the shelling as "of little significance" and said air activity was greatly reduced by poor visibility. Earlier, Argentina threatened to attack any British ship or aircraft in the South Atlantic which it considered a threat to its security. The move was retaliation for a British announcement that any

Argentine ships or aircraft venturing 12 miles from the mainland risked attack. The high command said Argentina had adopted the measure in self-defence "in view of Britain's present aggressive attitude."

### British force to "try landing"

Adm. Niceto Echauri Ayerra, governor of the southern province of Chubut, told a radio interviewer the British task force "will try a landing in the Malvinas Islands by all means." He added: "This action would be very costly for them." He said the British task force had adopted the tactic of periodic bombardment and harassment of troops on the islands. Adm. Echauri said the British would probably try to land troops by helicopter in the Falklands but would not be able to provide sufficient air cover. Argentina issued its warning to British ships and sea traffic in the South Atlantic shortly after midnight Monday. A few hours afterwards, the ruling military junta met at army headquarters. The junta consists of President Leopoldo Galtieri, the navy chief, Adm. Jorge Anaya, and the air force chief, Brig-Gen. Basilio Lami Dozo. Defence Minister Amadeo Frugoli said British attacks on Argentine positions in the Falklands were intended "to undermine the moral and physical resistance of our troops."

### Argentina needs 'no financial help'

Argentina's economy minister, Roberto Alemann, said his country would not need emergency financial help. The minister, in Helsinki for a meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), said he would not ask the IMF for loans to tide Argentina over a financial crisis brought on by the conflict. He also said he would not seek to reschedule or defer repayment of the country's foreign debts which he estimated at about \$35 billion. Buenos Aires won support from the Group of 24 developing countries at the Helsinki meeting for its condemnation of the economic sanctions against Argentina.

## Khorramshahr fighting rages on

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said Tuesday its troops fought off an Iranian attack on the port city of Khorramshahr, captured by Iraqi troops in the early days of the war in late 1980. An Iraqi military spokesman quoted by the Iraq News Agency (INA) said Iraqi forces repulsed an Iranian attack Tuesday in an area north of the city after a fierce three-hour battle. Iran has launched a major offensive in the southern province of Khuzestan and claims its armed forces have made considerable progress in the past 11 days by retaking 3,500 square kilometres of territory. A correspondent of INA on the battlefield quoted a military offi-

cial as saying that Iraqi troops had counter-attacked after foiling the Iranian assault, which was launched at dawn. Tehran Radio, quoting a military communique, said Iranian forces had advanced five kilometres towards Khorramshahr from the northwest during heavy fighting in the past 24 hours. Iranian forces also fought off an Iraqi counter-attack in the area on Monday night, said. The INA correspondent said Iraqi helicopters had been in action Tuesday. Iraq's military command later said Iraqi forces had killed 6,722 Iranians and destroyed 106 tanks and one helicopter in the last 24 hours of fighting. Iraqi warplanes and helicopter gunships made 206 sorties north of Khorramshahr and west of the Karun River, scoring direct hits, inflicting heavy losses on Iranian forces and returning safely to bases, according to a command communique carried by INA. The communique put Iraqi losses at 214 men killed during the last two days and 48 tanks destroyed since May 3. In a separate report, INA quoted Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, commander of the People's Army auxiliaries, as saying that university students would receive military training during their summer holiday.

## Iraq condemns Iranian refusal to take back child prisoners

BAGHDAD (Petra) — The Iraqi Foreign Ministry declared on Tuesday that the refusal of the Iranian authorities to take back Iranian children war prisoners is a "violation of the simplest human rights and a criminal attitude." The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that by such conduct, the Iranian authorities are casting more light on the "nature of their criminal thinking which contravenes the most elementary principles of Islam." The spokesman said the Iranian regime's "inhumanitarian" conduct of sending children under 15

## Beirut expects U.S. official

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's Foreign Minister Fuad Butros said Tuesday a senior American official would visit the Middle East soon in a bid to ease tension in South Lebanon. Speaking to reporters, Mr. Butros said U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas Veliotis had told the Lebanese ambassador in Washington that the United States was doing its best to prevent further Israeli attacks in South Lebanon and would send a senior envoy to the area.

## TASS: Reagan's offer political move

MOSCOW (R) — The official Soviet news agency TASS Tuesday dismissed President Reagan's new proposals for cuts in long range nuclear weapons arsenals as a political move aimed at countering peace movements in the United States and Europe. In the first commentary from Moscow on the president's speech at Eureka, Illinois, on Sunday, TASS said it had been filled with fabrications and attacks against the Soviet Union and was "permeated with an aggressive spirit." Mr. Reagan called for a one-third cut in intercontinental nuclear weapons systems and said strategic arms reduction talks could begin in June. Despite the sarcastic tone of the TASS commentary, it did not say outright that the Soviet Union rejected Mr. Reagan's plan for

cuts in both Soviet and U.S. missiles. TASS said the general tone of the address made clear that there was no constructive spirit behind Mr. Reagan's comments on arms policies. His remarks were no more than a forced concession to public opinion and intended to weaken opposition to the White House both at home and abroad, it added. "It is not difficult to guess why Ronald Reagan chose this very moment to make his speech. He is trying to abate the wave of anti-war demonstrations in the United States and Western Europe," it said. "The U.S. leadership is still being driven by the same idle fix— to achieve unilateral advantages and damage the security of the Soviet Union and its allies."

## WHO votes to retain office in Egypt

GENEVA (R) — Eighteen Arab countries failed Tuesday to convince the World Health Organisation (WHO) to move its regional office out of Egypt because of Cairo's treaty with Israel. The main committee of the WHO annual assembly here voted to refer the proposal, first launched at the WHO assembly three years ago, for further study until next year. Despite a Kuwaiti call for an open vote, the committee cast its ballots in secret. The result was 57 for, 37 against and 21 abstentions. During debate on the proposal, Arab states said they have not been able to use WHO's Eastern Mediterranean regional office in Alexandria since breaking diplomatic relations with Cairo after its 1979 treaty with Israel. They proposed a move to Amman. Egyptian delegates have said this would cost \$30 million. Tuesday's resolution, due to be formally adopted by the assembly later this week, said WHO Director General Dr. Halfdan Mahler could decide to move the office if he felt it could no longer work effectively.

## Omani leader makes surprise trip from Cairo Qaboos arrives in Jordan

AMMAN (Agencies) — Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id of Oman arrived in Jordan Tuesday on a surprise visit after spending four days in Cairo seeking to reconcile Egypt with the rest of the Arab World.

In his public statements President Mubarak has said all Arab states are welcome to restore relations with Egypt. But he has insisted that Egypt will not force the pace.

Sultan Qaboos flew into Aqaba, on the Red Sea, and was met by His Majesty King Hussein and members of the royal family. Sultan Qaboos's trip to Cairo, lavishly covered by press and television in Egypt, was the first by an Arab leader since Israel handed back to Egypt the last section of the Sinai Peninsula last month. On the sultan's departure from Cairo, President Hosni Mubarak went to the airport for a farewell exchange. Commentators widely viewed the sultan's visit to Egypt as heralding a break in the diplomatic quarantine imposed by most Arab states on Egypt following its 1979 treaty with Israel. An editorial in the semi-official daily Al-Ahram in Cairo said a call for Arab reconciliation with Egypt made by Sultan Qaboos while in Egypt "comes at a propitious

moment when conditions are all in favour of rapprochement." Omani was one of only three Arab countries to keep ties with Egypt. But the sultan had not visited Egypt since the treaty with Israel and his arrival was hailed as a forerunner of reconciliation with Arab states. There was no official word on the purpose of the sultan's journey to Amman. One solid indication of the thaw in Egypt's relations with Iraq came with the arrival Tuesday of an Iraqi airliner to resume regular airline service between Cairo and Baghdad for the first time since 1978. Egyptian officials take the line that other Arab states are now realising that Egypt's treaty with Egypt has been vindicated by its recovery of all the land it lost in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

## Stoessel says 'autonomy' talks will resume soon

PARIS (R) — The United States is trying to restart negotiations over the "autonomy" of Palestinians in the occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel said Tuesday. He said the U.S. had made certain suggestions to Israel and Egypt to help bring them closer together. "I believe in the near future we will see tripartite negotiations resume, that is to say between Israel and Egypt with the participation of the United States," he added. Mr. Stoessel told the French diplomatic press association that special U.S. envoy Richard Fairbanks was in the Middle East talking directly with Israel and Egypt on the issue. Meanwhile in Israel, Mr. Fairbanks, who is trying to restart Egyptian-Israeli negotiations

## Egypt sets pre-conditions for role in Arab meetings

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak was quoted Tuesday as saying he would not attend summit conferences in Arab states unless they re-established diplomatic relations with Egypt. The weekly opposition newspaper Al-Shaah said Mr. Mubarak added in an interview that he would not go to the summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Tripoli next July, the Non-Aligned Movement's summit conference in Baghdad in September or the next as yet unscheduled Arab summit in Fez. He was reported to have said: "My pride and honour is part of Egypt's. I cannot attend any summit conference simply to exchange insults. I must have diplomatic relations with these countries first." All Arab countries except Oman, Sudan and Somalia severed relations with Egypt because of its 1979 treaty with Israel.

## Israel probes army abuse of force against Arabs

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel's Defence Ministry said Tuesday it was investigating accusations that the army has been abusing its powers during Palestinian demonstrations in occupied Arab territories. Six reserve officers have given written evidence supporting the allegations to the ministry and to the army's attorney general, a ministry spokesman said. The officers Monday called a press conference and said that rules which were long-established in the Israeli army had not been strictly adhered to during Palestinian demonstrations in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The group, led by Maj. Yuval Neria, who has won Israel's highest decoration, blamed the government for "manoeuvring the army into impossible situations" in the occupied territories. The officers declined to discuss specific examples of the malpractices until military authorities have examined their evidence. Fifteen Palestinians have been killed by Israeli gunfire during the past three months of almost continual violence. "Soldiers aim their fire at the demonstrators' legs but when somebody is seriously hurt no one is put on trial," one of the officers said.

## Tripoli gunbattles subside

BEIRUT (R) — Gunbattles between rival factions in the North Lebanese port of Tripoli subsided Tuesday but sporadic shooting continued and sounds of explosions were heard in several parts of the city, security sources said. No casualties have been reported so far Tuesday. State-run Beirut Radio said schools, shops and businesses remained closed but according to travellers from Tripoli some people have ventured onto the streets and there were queues outside bakeries. Over the last five days 53 people have been killed and 180 injured in clashes between the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party and the anti-Syrian Popular Resistance Organisation. Monday's battles, involving rockets, mortars and other heavy weapons, left 19 dead and 40 wounded, the sources said. Hospitals were full and the Lebanese Red Cross had repeatedly called for blood donations, they said.

## South Africa trades Soviet 'spy' for soldier, 8 Western 'agents'

CAPE TOWN (R) — A Soviet "spy" held in South Africa has been exchanged for eight Western "agents" and a South African soldier, Prime Minister P.W. Botha announced Tuesday. He was named as Soviet Maj. Alexei Kozlov, held by South Africa since July 1981 and said to be a senior officer in the Soviet intelligence bureau, the KGB. Mr. Botha told parliament the exchange took place in Europe and followed secret and protracted negotiations over many months. He said that among those released in exchange was South African soldier Johan Van der Mescht, held in Angola since February, 1978. The arrest of Maj. Alexei Mikhailovich Kozlov was not revealed until January 1981. Mr. Botha, giving the news to parliament then, said Maj. Kozlov had first visited South Africa, Namibia (South West Africa) and Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) in 1976. He said Maj. Kozlov had been detained during his fourth visit to South Africa and that his "main task was to act as an eyewitness to the effect of his country's interference into otherwise peaceful developments in Southern Africa." He gave no details of how or where the Soviet agent had been arrested, but added that "his job was to assess the damage caused by the activities of other organs of his government, notably those organs which train, finance, indoctrinate, maintain and arm terrorist groups like the ANC (the outlawed black nationalist African National Congress), SWAPO (the South West Africa People's Organisation) and others in Southern Africa." Mr. Botha said the exchange had been negotiated directly by South Africa's National Intelligence Service with the KGB.

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NATIONAL

# Jordan's banking sector evolves slowly but surely

By Amer Salti

THE JORDAN financial market has witnessed in the past four years pioneering work in different financial areas which has contributed to its development and growth and helped to give it greater depth. This was brought about by the creation of new financial institutions, such as the Amman Stock Market, the Arab Jordan Investment Bank, the Arab Finance Corporation (Jor.) and the Islamic Bank, each with a different orientation and a new frame of work which complements the existing institutions.

Jointly, these institutions have taken on the challenge of introducing to the capital market newly needed financial vehicles, such as loan syndication, guarantee syndication, underwriting of bonds and shares, portfolio management, certificate of deposit and, lately, the master charge card.

The impact of these instruments on the local market will be felt for many years to come in helping to diversify the money market operations through the cooperation of local financial institutions in the interest of both the client and the country, as a whole.

Prior to 1978, Jordan had to rely on international financial institutions to organise all its international Eurodollar loans

in order to finance small size loans amounting to \$10-15 million, because local banks had neither the expertise, nor the know-how necessary to organise local syndications in Jordanian dinars. These new financial institutions have not only brought expertise to the market, but have also helped recruit a new breed of bankers capable of introducing these new financial vehicles, such as loan syndications to the local market.

It was early in 1978 when the

banks, contributed to the introduction of the necessary know-how to the market, helped to convert all small Eurodollar loans to dinar loans, tapped the excesses in Jordan dinars, distributed the risk and helped the local clients and the country to avoid unnecessary losses in foreign exchange (due to higher interest rates on Eurodollar loan and reduced the foreign exchange risk which is associated with it); consequently and as a direct result of this oper-

site below the areas, amounts and dates of these loans:

Naturally, a successful phenomenon of this kind was followed by a complementary instrument to it, namely, the syndicated guarantee by early 1979. Management of different financial institutions became aware of the advantages of such means of financing and cooperated with each other in sharing the risk at a time when clients were demanding guarantees large enough to warrant the par-

ticipation of more than one financial institution in such a high risk. Jointly they issued the following guarantees in favour of the following clients:

It was also during this period, that merchant banking was introduced and in turn promoted for the first time the concept of underwriting and selling of bond and equity issues of different sizes to both corporate clients, but mainly to government guaranteed organisations. This kind of financing, added further depth to lending,

and helped to refinance some of the Eurodollar loans in Jordan dinar at relatively attractive interest rates when it was quite high abroad and not conducive for financing development projects. Major issues were marketed successfully by 1981, while others were signed also by year end and will be sold during the current year.

The creation of the Amman Stock Market which came into existence during this period also coincided with the development and growth of the capital market activities which helped to attract investment in the primary and the secondary markets and encouraged clients to invest on their own by trading in shares, bonds, and CDs or to entrust their portfolios with experienced merchant bankers for management by them. This market is still quite thin, if compared

with other areas of operation, but in due course it is apt to grow further in light of the steady growth of the Jordanian economy.

Finally, housing and real estate financing had already been introduced by the Housing Bank, public Housing Corporation and RIFCO. Petra Bank very recently came up with the Master Charge Card. These areas of specialised banking services are needed in the market and we should expect them to grow further in the future.

In conclusion, one could remark that the banking sector has evolved and diversified its operational tools slowly, but steadily. We should expect in the next five years a greater co-operation among banks and more sophisticated services for clients.

Mr. Amer Salti is a Jordanian banker

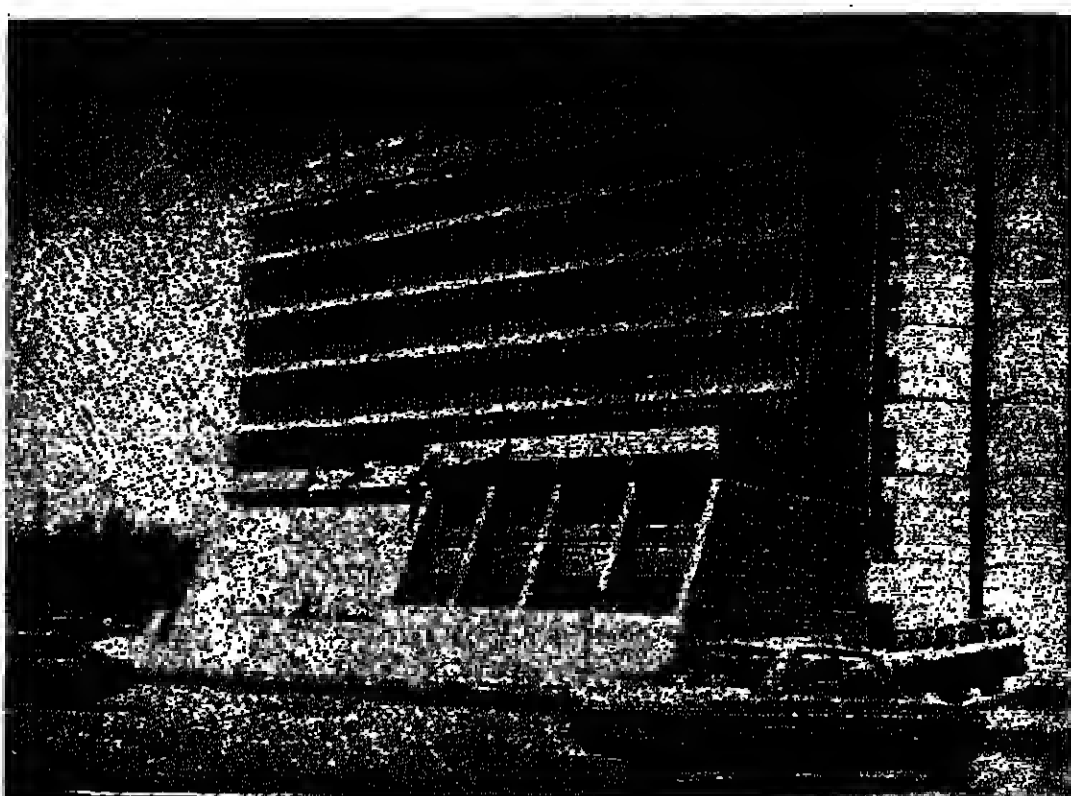
Client	Date	Amount	Agent
International Contracting & Investment Co.	7/79	ID. 400,000/-	Arab Jordan Investment Bank
International Contracting & Investment Co.	11/80	JD. 250,000/-	Arab Jordan Investment Bank
International Contracting & Investment Co.	1/81	JD 750,000/-	Arab Jordan Investment Bank
CIT Alcatel. Tri. Cables de Lyon	4/81	JD847,570/500	Arab Jordan Investment Bank
CIT Alcatel. TRT. Cables de Lyon	4/81	JD 1,695,141/-	Arab Jordan Investment Bank
Trocon	11/81	S 1,800,000/- S 7,200,000/-	Housing Bank

local branch of an international bank, took the step to put together the first Jordanian dinar syndication in Jordan on behalf of a local client. The impact of this pioneering step cannot be measured in terms of volume, as its effect will be felt for many years to come. It initiated for the first time, cooperation between local

ation, the Jordanian financial institutions marketed through dinar loan syndication an amount exceeding JD. 74 million by year end 1981. The size and tenor of these syndicated loans varied and encompassed corporate as well as government guaranteed loans in areas such as tourism, industry, contracting and real estate. We

Client	Date	Amount	Underwriters
ALIA/The Royal Jordanian Airline	11/80	5,000,000/-	Arab Jordan Investment Bank
	7/81	5,000,000/-	Arab Finance Corp. (Jordan)
	3/82	6,000,000/-	Jordan Securities Corp.
Jordan Fertiliser Industry Co.	6/82	20,000,000/-	Jordan Securities Corp.
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	6/82	4,000,000/-	Jordan Securities Corp.
Arab Aluminium Industry Co./ARAL	7/80	1,481,684/-	Jordan Securities Corp.

Client	Date	Amount in JDs	Agent
Alia Housing Association	11/78	1,200,000/-	Housing Bank
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	12/78	7,500,000/-	Industrial Development Bank
Jordan Lime & Silicate Brick Industries Co., Ltd.	11/78	1,500,000/-	Industrial Development Bank
Jordan Syrian Land Transport Co.	4/79	3,600,000/-	Arab Jordan Investment Bank
Grand Palace Hotel	5/79	3,700,000/-	Citibank
Jordan Hotels and Tourism Co. Ltd.	10/79	600,000/-	Arab Jordan Investment Bank
Arab Aluminium Industry Co./ARAL	11/79	2,500,000/-	Industrial Development Bank
United Group for Development & Contracting Company Ltd.	1/80	200,000/-	Arab Jordan Investment Bank
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co. Ltd.	2/80	270,000/-	Industrial Development Bank
ALIA/The Royal Jordanian Airline	4/80	9,000,000/-	Arab Bank Ltd.
Jordan Economic Development & Trading Co. /COMEDAT	5/80	600,000/-	Arab Jordan Investment Bank
Amman Development Authority	6/80	2,784,000/-	Arab Jordan Investment Bank
Arab Wings Co. Ltd.	7/80	2,000,000/-	Jordan Securities Corporation
Jordan Hotels & Tourism Co. Ltd.	9/80	3,100,000/-	Industrial Development Bank
Marwan Mustafa Al Kurdi	8/80	150,000/-	Arab Jordan Investment Bank
Arab International Tourism	11/80	3,000,000/-	Industrial Development Bank
Real Estate Construction	11/80	2,000,000/-	Jordan Securities Corporation
Arab Community College	1/81	350,000/-	Arab Jordan Investment Bank
Commodor Hotel	4/81	500,000/-	Jordan Securities Corporation
Ha'j Omar Al Muhaisen & Sons Co.	4/81	630,000/-	Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)
Jordan Tobacco & Cigarette Co. Ltd.	5/81	500,000/-	Arab Jordan Investment Bank
Jordan Timber Processing Industries Co. Ltd.	9/81	2,500,000/-	Industrial Development Bank
Jordan National Industries Co.	9/81	480,000/-	Industrial Development Bank
American Community Organisation	10/81	450,000/-	Arab Jordan Investment Bank
ALIA/The Royal Jordanian Airline	10/81	12,000,000/-	Arab Bank Limited
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	11/81	5,000,000/-	Arab Bank Limited
San Rock Hotels & Restaurants Co. Ltd.	11/81	1,300,000/-	Petra Bank
Fuad Lutfi Al Sayegh & Partners	12/81	125,000/-	Housing Bank



The Housing Bank in Amman



An undisturbed building at Udruh, Ma'an Governorate

## Piecing together the long, complex history of Udruh

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

IN 1897 two archaeologists, Brunow and Domaszewski, started to draw up the plans of the ancient Roman legionary fortress at Udruh in Southern Jordan. These were to become the only reference on the site, for most of the following century.

That is, until 1980, when at last the information on Udruh was checked and updated by a British survey team of archaeologists led by Mr. Alistair Killick. Utilising new data that have been collected during the last two extensive seasons of work on the site, Mr. Killick and company have begun to piece together the long and complex history of the area and its fortress.

The fortress is named after a small village nearby. This present-day village of some 60 dwellings is surely not the only settlement ever to have been situated in this arid area, some 20 kilometres north west of Ma'an; for the perennial spring that bubbles up out of the earth at the site must have attracted people to come and live by its life-giving presence since antiquity. Pottery and lithics found on and around the site of Udruh during the 1980 survey, which was sponsored by the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History and by the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, support this hypothesis.

In the report on his team's first season of work, Mr. Killick writes that there is evidence of "possible occupation of upper Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Nabataean, Hellenistic, Roman and Late Roman, Byzantine, Early Islamic, Crusader and Ottoman dates."

The large fortress however — with its 200-metre-long double walls made of large well-faced limestone blocks, and external corner and internal towers — dates from Roman times. The great Roman highway, the Via Traiana Nova — which was constructed between A.D. 111 and A.D.114 and connected the Red Sea to Syria — ran through Udruh. Surprisingly, however, there are very historical references to Roman Udruh in the literary sources. Mr. Killick speculates that Udruh may have been known under another, as yet unknown, Latin name.

At a not much later date, during the reign of Justinian, the town had to pay the largest tax in the area — a sum of 65 gold pieces. It would be also at this time that the Byzantine church situated outside the southwest corner of the fortress would have been built.

### Islamic rebuilding

During the early Islamic period the fort underwent extensive rebuilding, and several vaults were constructed. The plastered walls and floors, and the imprints in some of the plastered floors on the first storey — left behind by mosaic pieces — suggest that it was the Umayyads who were responsible for the reconstruction.

It was certainly during the Umayyad dynasty that literature records the occurrence of a significant event at Udruh. In A.D. 658 a conference took place with its walls, between Amr Ibn al Asl representing Muawiyah Ibn Abi Sefian, governor of Syria — and Abu Musa Al Asari, representing Khalid Ibn Taleb, cousin and son-in-law of the Prophet. The legend goes that in consequence of this meeting Udruh preserved the

Prophet's mantle and peace treaty.

During the Ottoman conquest of the area, the shobak authorities were ordered to build a fort at Udruh "designed to protect against the incursions of the nomads." This fort still stands today, five metres high, astride the ancient fortress' northern perimeter.

### Inscriptions and sites

The team uncovered several inscriptions in the fort, but all were so badly weathered that their messages — written in Greek and Thaumudic and Tabuki scripts — remain a fragmented secret. However, the survey of the area around the main fortress was more fruitful, as it brought to light many new sites. When plotted on a map the ruins that were situated on hills formed a series of what must have been communication watchtowers or signal posts, overlooking the land to the east of the Via Traiana. Dating these buildings accurately will need further excavation work, as around Tell Udruh, for example — a site that lies some 500 metres east of the main fortress — the Iron Age and Late Roman sherds, the Nabataean inscriptions and the Islamic graves suggest many different dates for the tower.

Another important site in the vicinity that the survey covered was the large and extensive settlement of Djerba, which is situated on a low hill some five kilometres north of Udruh. Mr. Killick states in his report that the city of Djerba was linked with that of Udruh, as they were two cities which were conquered during the Prophet's lifetime.

Two kilometres to the northwest of Udruh the team found a

large quarry site more than a kilometre in diameter. "This large open-cast quarry must have provided the building stone for the main site of Udruh and the tower system," Mr. Killick wrote.

Last season's work, which was sponsored by the British Academy, the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History, the Palestine Exploration Fund, the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford and the Manchester Museum, concentrated on excavation aimed at clarifying the date of the legionary fortress. This is now pinned at late second century. Its internal plan was also a subject of scrutiny. In the 1981 two-month season, the team opened nine trenches, of which eight were dug all the way down to bedrock.

A total of 450 artifacts, including pottery and small fragments of metal and glass, were found; and in the trench dug inside the south wall close to the south gateway, an articulated skeleton was lifted. It is still under study.

Mr. Nabil Al Qadi, the Department of Antiquities official who assisted the British team during the 1980 and 1981 seasons, told the Jordan Times that archaeological work on the site of Udruh will continue for at least the next six years. The 1982 season will begin in August and last for three months. It will receive more substantial aid from the Department of Antiquities in the form of workmen, transport and heavy machinery. Mr. Killick feels that once the rubble has been removed and some conservation and reconstruction work has been carried out, the ancient legionary fortress at Udruh could become a major tourist attraction.

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## Prince Hassan opens Housing Bank branch in Suweileh

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan opened on Tuesday the Housing Bank branch in the city of Suweileh.

Prince Hassan praised the efforts of the Housing Bank and its role in serving the community and called for devoting efforts in the Balqa area to regulate resources and to introduce the elements of organisation and priorities in any future ideas involving the bank.

Since its establishment, the

Housing Bank gave easy, long-term loans to citizens totalling JD 169 million, with public enterprises bank employees, and Armed Forces and Public Security personnel receiving the lion's share of the loans.

The Housing Bank has also helped support the Housing Corporation by giving it from its own funds and loans at very easy terms to build housing projects for the citizens in the various parts of the country. The bank recently gave the Housing Corporation an additional JD 5 million to finance the

Abu Nuseir Housing Project, bringing the total given to the corporation so far to JD 12 million.

The Housing Bank also supported several development projects in the country through financing these projects. It also supported economic and financial enterprises in line with the bank's policy of expanding local loans to replace foreign loans in order to alleviate the burden of the high interest rate paid on foreign loans and to reduce pressure on the country's foreign currency resources.

## Hassan calls for emphasis on Arab culture in school curricula

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has called for expanding and modernising the base of the educational curricula to focus on the country's basic issues, pointing out that the present curricula deal with international issues much more than they do with local issues.

Prince Hassan made the statement when he visited on Tuesday the schools of Mreimat Al

Hamid, Al Mreijan, Lubh and Mkwir in Madaba district, where he was acquainted with their activities.

During the visits, Prince Hassan, who was accompanied by Education Minister Sa'id Tal, met with the teaching staff of these schools and called on them to make more efforts to deepen the sense of national affiliation of the students and to acquaint them with the Arab cultural and his-

torical landmarks through more detailed explanations and school trips.

Speaking on the same subject, Dr. Tal said the Education Ministry is currently preparing a book on national education, taking into consideration the issues of the country in detail to acquaint the students with the most important issues of the Arab homeland, its national goals and development in the various fields.

## Hassan receives UAE minister

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at his office this evening United Arab Emirates (UAE) Education Minister Sa'id Salman. The guest minister briefed Prince Hassan on the results of the Arab-European-African conference which took place in the French city of Avignon last month. He also praised Prince Hassan's efforts in making the meeting succeed.

Mr. Salman arrived in Amman on Monday evening for a one-day visit to Jordan. He said his visit is a continuation of the Avignon conference spirit, to bring Arabs, Europeans and Africans closer.

Mr. Salman said he will discuss with Education Minister Sa'id Tal several joint issues, particularly education cooperation between Jordan and the UAE.



University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali, deputising for Her Majesty Queen Noor, opens the Marine life exhibition. (Petra photo)

## Marine life exhibition opens at University of Jordan

By Nujoud Goussous  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — An exhibition of aquaria, corals, fishes and some invertebrates, marine research equipment, photographs and charts showing the sea life in the Gulf of Aqaba opened yesterday, May 11 at the Biology Department, University of Jordan, under the patronage of University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali deputising for Her Majesty Queen Noor. The exhibition is presented by the Marine Science Station at Aqaba which came about through co-operation between the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, and the University of Nice, France.

The exhibition aims at showing the public in Jordan that Aqaba is not just a recreational place," said Dr. Leger from the University of Nice. "Aqaba has beautiful other than its sun and sea. We also want to show the students of the biology department that there is a vast volume of studies to be done in Red Sea at Aqaba. And one last point is that the more people appreciate sea life in Aqaba, the more easy it will be for Aqaba to develop more quickly and change for the better."

Dr. Mohammed Wahbeh,

(University of Jordan), Dr. Dureid Mahasneh (Yarmouk University) and Dr. Guy Leger (University of Nice), the three main representatives in this exhibition explained about the history of the station: It was established in the year 1974 with only three people in the team. At first it was intended to be a University of Jordan project, but later on through the patronage of University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali deputising for Her Majesty Queen Noor, the exhibition is presented by the Marine Science Station at Aqaba which came about through co-operation between the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, and the University of Nice, France.

The first exhibition which the station attempted to make was one in Bahrain last February at the Ocean Expo, financed by a grant from the European Economic Community (E.E.C.). Then, finding themselves equipped with all they would need to hold their exhibition in Jordan.

The exhibition which is taking place on the first floor of the Biology Building of the University of Jordan will last until May 14. On the 22nd the exhibition will be moved to Yarmouk University's Gymnasium hall where it will stay till May 27.

## Qasem explains Israeli plots to U.N. Palestine Committee

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received at his office on Tuesday the delegation of the U.N. Palestine Committee which investigates the Israeli practices contravening human rights in the occupied Arab territories, and explained to them the extent of the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories which aim at creating economic and psychological pressures to force Arab citizens out of their homes and lands.

Mr. Qasem had returned home on Monday after leading Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the sixth session of the Islamic Conference Organisation's Jerusalem Committee and to the meetings of the Jerusalem Fund Board of Administration. The Jordanian

delegation also participated in the celebration of twinning the cities of Jerusalem and Fes.

Mr. Qasem told the Jordanian News Agency that the Jordanian delegation submitted a working paper to the Jerusalem Committee meeting containing defined and practical steps to support the steadfastness of the citizens of Arab Jerusalem against the Israeli plans of annexation and Judaisation and to repair the damage which resulted from the Israeli occupation forces' attack against Al Aqsa Mosque on April 11. He added that the paper also called for introducing effective measures and arrangements inside the mosque to confront the continuing practices of the Israeli forces.

Mr. Qasem said that the Jor-

danian delegation stressed the need to complete payment for the capital of the Jerusalem Fund and to offer moral and material support for Arab citizens in occupied territories in order to enable them to remain steadfast and confront occupation plans to annex and Judaize the Arab lands, and to evict the people. He added that Jordan asked all member states in the Islamic Conference Organisation to support Jordan's proposal submitted to the United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to enlist Jerusalem on the list of endangered world cultural heritage.

Mr. Qasem stated that all the Jordanian proposals on this issue were approved.

## Bulgarian envoys visit Jordan Valley

AMMAN (Petra) — Chairman of the Bulgarian People's Assembly and Communist Party Politburo member Stanko Todorov and his delegation visited on Tuesday the Jordan Valley area where they saw the agricultural projects being implemented there.

The delegation also met with Southern Shuna District Governor Fahim Al Nawayseh, who explained to the Bulgarian delegation the agricultural progress taking place in the Jordan Valley area.

The delegation also visited the King Hussein bridge and saw the crossing points to the West Bank afterwards.

## Zarqa acts against roll-over lists

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa District Governor Salim Al Qudah decided on Tuesday to close down Al Nihayeh Al Sa'ideh and Al Hadaf enterprises in Zarqa because they deal with roll-over lists. He also decided to have the owners of these two enterprises submit each a JD 10,000 bail to prevent them from engaging into this business.

Mr. Qudah said he had decided to close down the two enterprises because they are engaged in illegal businesses, cheating citizens and extorting their money. He said the owners of the two enterprises were instructed to pay back the sums of money due to citizens within one week.

## Standards set for paraffin heaters

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour has issued new mandatory standard specifications for paraffin heaters: pressurised kerosene heaters, their spare parts and means of testing them; glassware and pottery utensils used for food and drink; ways of taking fertiliser samples; rice; soft cheese; and lubricating oils for internal combustion engines. Other meetings were held at the Directorate of Standards and Measures to discuss specifications for material used in making schoolgirl uniforms, drinking water and apple juice.

## NCC speaker cables Sudanese counterpart

AMMAN (Petra) — National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar sent on Tuesday a cable to Speaker of the Sudanese People's Assembly 'Izzuddin Al Sa'id thanking him for his congratulations on his appointment as NCC speaker. Mr. Arar also received at his office on Tuesday President of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al Al-Bayt Foundation), Dr. Naseruddin Al Assad, the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Amman, the Chinese charge d'affaires in Amman, and the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Korea in Amman.

## Karak governor discusses draught

KARAK (Petra) — Karak Governor Diab Yousef presided over a meeting attended by administrative governors, agriculture and cooperation directors in Karak and Tafleeh to discuss matters relating to draught and barley and chaff requirements. The participants in the meeting decided to form two committees to inspect the stores containing these two items.

## Badran chairs agriculture meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran presided on Tuesday over a meeting of the Higher Agricultural Council at the agricultural research and guidance directorate.

The council discussed a working paper on the agricultural policy in Jordan. The paper called for halting the decline of basic agricultural resources, regulating their uses, and ensuring the production of the biggest possible quantity of food on an economically viable basis as well as ensuring the production of basic commodities of essential importance to food security.

The working paper also called for linking agricultural production with the needs of the local and foreign markets and for applying the necessary policies of incentives and pricing to achieve this purpose.

The working paper, which was approved in principle by the council, called for giving top priority to the integrated rural development in the development plans since this is a basic factor in increasing agricultural production and raising the standards of agricultural workers.

## U.N. Palestine Committee leaves after a week's visit

AMMAN (Petra) — The delegation of the U.N. Palestine Committee left Amman on Tuesday evening at the end of a week-long visit to Jordan during which it met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and high-ranking officials, and heard testimonies from 15 residents of the occupied Arab territories on the Israeli practices in the occupied territories which contravene human rights.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the chairman of the committee said the committee heard the testimonies of Arab residents on the Israeli's practices and repressive measures against the Arab residents of the occupied territories. He added that the committee acquired the necessary information on several topics, notably the village leagues, the construction of Israeli settlements, Israel's policy on taxation, water sources and the expropriation of lands, and the educational and health conditions in the occupied territories.

The chairman of the committee added that his three-man committee will submit a report on its findings to the United Nations Secretary-General to be presented in turn to the U.N. General Assembly in its next session which will be held in September.

## Swedish delegation discusses transport, solar energy

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held at the Transport Ministry on Tuesday between the Jordanian delegation under Transport Under-Secretary Hashim Al Taher and the Swedish delegation under Ambassador Bengt Odner, currently visiting Jordan.

The two delegations discussed questions related to rail and over-land transport and the operations of the Aqaba Port. Members of the Jordanian delegation answered all the questions put forth by the Swedish delegation.

The Swedish delegation also met on Tuesday at the Amman chamber of industry with the owners of solar heater plants in Jordan. They heard an explanation on the progress achieved by this industry in Jordan and its future significance for Third World countries as a source of low-cost energy.

The two sides presented their views on the most important joint industries which could be established in Jordan.

The Swedish delegation will meet on Wednesday with Jordanian businessmen to discuss prospects of cooperation in investment and trade projects of interest to the two countries.

## Construction code seminar planned

AMMAN (Petra) — Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the seminar on construction specifications and code will be held on Sunday at the Professional Associations Complex. The seminar is being organised by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the European Economic Community (EEC) mission in Amman.

Director of the Centre of Construction Research at the RSS, Rudi Al Sharif, said the aim of holding the seminar, in which 100 Jordanian engineers and specialists and a number of participants from Arab and European countries, is to provide the opportunity for the exchange of expertise in construction specifications and code between Jordan and Arab and European countries.

**"OPEN INVITATION"**  
Under the patronage of H.E.  
**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND YOUTH**  
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in cooperation with  
**THE EMBASSY OF SPAIN**  
and the kind assistance of the  
**AMMAN SHERATON HOTEL**  
presents a guitar recital  
by  
**Prof. MIGUEL ANGEL JIMENEZ ARNAIZ**  
at the Sheraton Hotel

at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday, May 12, 1982

## Northern city terrorised by 'ogre'

By Omar Abandeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

RAMTHA — Residents in the city of Ramtha on the Jordanian-Syrian borders are living in a state of terror paralysing their activities and confining themselves to their homes in the hours of darkness except when they are compelled to do go out.

Some month ago, a rumour spread in the city that an ogre has come to Ramtha, which appears at night, pounces on people and bites them. The rumour was so strong to the point that a number of people stopped going to mosques for the evening prayers.

Five days ago, one of the Ramtha residents informed the police that there was an "abnormal movement" in the kitchen of his house which he attributed to the ogre. Police rushed to the house only to find that there was a mouse in the kitchen.

Some Ramtha residents use their wild imagination to describe the ogre. Some describe it as a kind of ape while others describe it as a cat with a very long head and a poisonous bite. Some of them say that ogre bites cause the victim, to start barking like a dog for several days, and then to die

despite all efforts to save his life.

A Ramtha accountant told the Jordan Times that the ogre attacked one of his relatives who consequently spent five days in hospital under intensive medical care barking until he died although doctors gave him some 80 injections.

Asked about the ogre, Ramtha District Governor Mahmoud Al Sari said the "rumours are groundless and the story is purely imaginary." The governor expressed surprise how such a rumour could spread so quickly among the residents. He asserted that "everything is normal in the city at night."

Governor Sari said the citizen who died, allegedly through being bitten by the ogre was actually bitten by a stray dog, which had also bitten a number of sheep. He said the stray dog was killed.

Governor Sari added that the authorities in the district are currently waging large-scale campaign against stray dogs which arrive in the district as a result of the departure of the nomads from one area to another. He said the campaign against these mad dogs takes place every season, and the aim is not to look for the alleged ogre.

## German artists have 'so nothing new to say' about landscapes

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — If you think that all can be said about landscapes has been said, then you should go along to the Goethe Institute this week. At least four of the 17 contemporary German artists whose work is on display there have found something very new to say about that "great classical theme" of art.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to attain originality in the present pluralistic atmosphere of Western contemporary art, when any style from minimalism to surrealism (many of which can be seen at this exhibit) is welcome. Yet in the same time demand for innovation seems to grow proportionally. One way in which artists try to achieve uniqueness is to employ an unconventional technique of medium. A vast array of these have been employed by the German artists, who have expressed themselves well with universally keen professionalism in everything from "photographs painted on canvas" to drypoint aquatint. The oil paintings of Ralph Fleck which at first sight look like conventional oil paintings, fall however into this category, for they have been painted on packing paper. The deliberate brown margin with its splattering of dropped oil colour and the dark greasy stains which halo them and the painting itself, seem to emphasise the fact that this is a painting made by a human being. Instead of letting you forget the artist—which is often the case when viewing a piece by an unfamiliar name, (you tend to see it as an anonymous work)—this dirty brown, yet strangely pleasing edge makes you more aware of the artist and his individuality, and gives him and the scene a more potent reality.

The scenes themselves are

unusual too as Fleck has depicted rather unlovely industrial landscapes. The three views of the Dredger on the Rhine, which focus on the blocky outlines of the boat as would a zoom lens of a camera, are definitely the most successful. The dark dusky gloom of the early winter's evening is conveyed perfectly by the unrelenting grey tones of water, sky and horizon. Only the black hull of the boat with its twinkling red light reflected in parallels in the calm rippling river, relieve the very real twilight.

Other artists find a new angle to the old theme of landscapes by using original methods of expression rather than new techniques. The chosen medium of William Brauhauer has been employed by artists—especially very young ones—since time immemorial but his style (which many may say

track so that a whole interconnected picture is eventually formed.

Erhard Gross's picture of a man trimming the maze hedges in an endless formal garden like a Versailles gone mad, with high precision saw on a ruler may have the comic touch of a Heath Robinson, but his message is abundantly clear.

Although more conventional than any of the works previously mentioned, Eberhard Scholler's 10 small etchings entitled March Through North Germany catches the essential feel of 20th century rural landscapes. With beautiful texturing he shows us the flatness and order, the rolling rectangles of good agricultural land, the little copes of trees and the pylons scattered over it as well as the small villages with their church steeples and vegetable patches and so much more.

The abstraction of landscapes is another method commonly used by these German artists. Although some are not very inspired—like Gerhard Aushorn's watercolours, others are very effective in particular the textured and boldly composed etchings of Ekkehard Thiemers.

The only real disappointment of the whole exhibition are the silk-screen prints, which for some reason, whoever they are by, have a dated, almost pop art, Sergeant Pepper's sixties feel about them. The strong, bright, flat areas of colour that this technique produces does not seem to enhance the subject matter of landscape. Nikolaus Stortenbecker's works came closest to achieving a better effect, but it is still not entirely convincing. The exhibition of landscapes is nevertheless an extremely welcome addition, with its new ideas and professionalism, to the flood of shows that have opened in Amman in the last two weeks.

## ART REVIEW

owes a lot to very young artists!) has not. In a few (very few, eight in fact) unconnected lines of colour, Brauhauer has not only managed to convey a sense of fun, ironic humour perhaps, but also birds flying on the horizon and a mountain range: this kind of work demands much in the way of audience participation. Once open to it, the viewer will find much pleasure in its gay simplicity.

Many of the artists tackle the problem of man's threat to nature in their work but one more subtly or more powerfully than Jochen Duckwitz. His four pencil-watercolour drawings entitled "Battle for the forest" are like scientific jottings, full of obscure symbolism as well as more obvious depictions of logs twigs, heaps of leaves and trees. All stand separately, yet by means of dynamic arrows and small discreet lines, one's eye is led as if by a woodland

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

\* Marine life in the Gulf of Aqaba, at the Department of Biology, University of Jordan. Presented by the French Cultural Centre and the Marine Research Station, Aqaba.

\* Paintings by Ayed Al Nimer, at the Spanish Cultural Centre.

\* Landscapes, the work of contemporary German artists, at the Goethe Institute.

\* Exhibition of oriental tapestry, at the Alia Art Gallery.

\* Paintings by Munira Nassebeh Touqan, at the Jordan National Gallery.

\* Metal chasing exhibition, by Vic Lepedjian, at the International Hotel.

\* Paintings by Mohammed Ahmad Abdul Rahman, at the Holiday Inn Hotel.

### Lecture

\* On income tax, by the director of the Income Tax Department, at the American University of Beirut Alumni Club at 7 p.m.

### Guitar recital

\* By Prof. Miguel Angel Jimenez Arnaiz, at the Sheraton Hotel at 7.30 p.m.

## Today's weather

It will be fair, partly cloudy, with scattered showers especially in the eastern and southern parts. Winds will be northeasterly moderate. In Aqaba gulf, it will be partly cloudy, with scattered showers. Winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	13	26
Aqaba	22	32
Deserts	15	27
Jordan Valley	21	32

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 25, Aqaba 30. Humidity readings: Amman 41 per cent, Aqaba 32 per cent.



## RED &amp; BLACK

## Idols of Pantomime

Idols of the mind were a main preoccupation of the celebrated British writer and philosopher Francis Bacon. He tried to interpret how people formulated their own thoughts through cultural, social and scientific processes. His famous treatment may have left his critics material to attack him with, but this in no way should nullify the importance of his contribution.

People are usually fed ideas that which eventually get a predetermined intrinsic meaning. The word becomes an idol. The mere utterance of such a word opens up a world of pre-set impressions. The process of

brainwashing is an extreme example to illustrate this.

With the phenomenal development of mass media, it has become an easy task to feed people with ideas that are eventually pressed in one or two terms such as the use of the term "radical" to label people.

The amount of words which are used for this particular purpose is inexhaustible. Examples are imperialist, capitalist, communist, backward, advanced, VIP etc... These terms can either be of positive or negative connotation depending on where they are used and by whom.

The use of such words seem to gain momentum and get a wider circulation in periods of crisis or tension. In the current turbulent Middle East, they are in vogue.

The players in the field carry two labels, which are diametrically opposed to each other e.g.: fundamentalists and reactionaries, radicals and progressions, leftists and misguided, pro-Western moderates and collaborators, peace lovers and defeatists, hawks and warmongers, freedom fighters and renegades. Where the truth lies is not very important. It is who ends up on the

winning side that actually counts.

The reader should not be left with the impression that idols solely are the commodity of politicians. They are a cherished play used by economists, social scientists, philosophers, historians, etc... In economics the use of idols becomes especially evident. To

say that a man is classicalist or neo-Keynesian or portfolioist means something to some people. Even in order to be able to publish an article in a magazine or journal, a researcher must

make himself familiar with the idols accepted by the editors and refrain from those which are rejected by them. Other-

wise, the most penetrating ideas and thoughts risk being shelved unless they are coached in the proper phraseology.

Words are important. But in a world of supposedly growing objectivity and scientific spirit, we are becoming idol worshippers, people jailed within the confines of denotations that are imposed upon us by propagandists. If you do not believe that, you are a rejectionist. Dig that?

## Can it be done?

WILL EGYPT and the other Arab states restore normal diplomatic ties? Will the Arab boycott of Egypt end soon? These are some of the questions that have occupied many people's minds in the area since the final Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai last month. We do not want to add to the speculation, but rather would like to remind ourselves, and interested observers, of a few salient points:

1. Most of the Arab states broke their ties with Egypt because of the unilateral Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement. Though it was the personality of the late President Sadat that was largely responsible for the separate peace between Israel and Egypt, it was the policy that he initiated that caused the Arabs to break with him. Mr. Sadat is gone, but his policies have come to fruition. To restore normal ties with Egypt now could seem to go against the many reasonable principles that were agreed upon at the Baghdad summit and subsequent Arab meetings.

2. A move to restore Arab-Egyptian diplomatic ties, given the chaotic state of inter-Arab affairs, could well compound the chaos, and not easily remove it.

3. It is difficult to see how Egypt could have any practical influence on Israel, either militarily or politically. Therefore it is also hard to imagine how Egypt could contribute in practice to the continuing Arab struggle to come to terms with Israel.

And yet, despite all this, Egypt is Arab, and Arabism relies heavily on its Egyptian component. Can the Arabs who broke with Egypt over the peace treaty with Israel reassert the Arabism of Egypt without compromising the principles that caused the break in the first place? This is what is happening in the region today — a sincere attempt to make use of Egypt's Arabism without swallowing its peace treaty with Israel. Can it be done? We shall find out soon enough.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

## The least the Arabs can do

AL RA'I: The Israeli provocations against southern Lebanon continue to take place while indicators show that a wide-scale Israeli attack is about to be launched against the south. These events pose the question: Are the U.S. administration and the European Community going to do anything to prevent this aggression? Or will they wait until it happens and then express anxiety and call on the warring parties to practise self-restraint?

The Lebanese officials have alerted Washington and some European states to the dangers ensuing from the Israeli intentions and the grave repercussions which may result from the expected Israeli aggression. This Lebanese diplomatic move should be supported by an all-out Arab diplomatic effort. This is the least the Arabs should do in order to urge Washington and other countries to prevent Israel from launching an aggression against southern Lebanon.

Watching Lebanon having to ask others to prevent the Israeli aggression should be enough to alert the Arabs to the reality of their own situation. It should be sufficient to remind them of Jordan's call to measure up to the challenge and deter the enemy and force him to think twice before attacking. This is the fact that should be reiterated until the Arabs awake from their slumber and respond to Jordan's call to build their strength.

The Arabs should view the Israeli belligerence as an ominous warning directed against all of them, rise up and defend their existence and the future of their coming generations.

## An Arab issue

AL DUSTOUR: The current events in southern Lebanon show that the ceasefire agreement is coming to an end, particularly after the Israeli aggression against Palestinian refugee camps and Lebanese towns and villages and because the Palestinian resistance used long-range artillery and rockets against Israeli settlements.

Although the Palestinian resistance has declared a state of top alert to confront any Israeli aggression, it seems that the resistance does not want to bear the responsibility of the collapse of the ceasefire agreement. Hence it has declared that it will continue the ceasefire if Israel remains committed to it. This means that the Palestinian resistance does not want to fall in the trap of the Israeli provocations.

It also seems that Israel, despite the expanded government meeting it held on Monday, does not want to embark on an adventure of a large-scale military operation. Israel wants to heat up the situation in southern Lebanon to establish its role in the Lebanese crisis on one hand and to press the U.S. envoy to support its view of autonomy and to hold future talks in Jerusalem on the other hand. Israel also wants to divert the attention from its criminal acts in the West Bank and Gaza to southern Lebanon.

If Israel is trying to justify its aggression by saying that firing at any Israeli in any part of the world or an explosion inside the occupied lands is a violation of the ceasefire agreement, then it is the right of the Palestinians to understand that the Israeli bullets fired at Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza is a premeditated violation of the agreement and a total collapse of the truce in southern Lebanon.

## Ashamed

The following letter was written by Abraham Wasserstein to the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I am an Israeli. I was born and brought up in Germany. My parents and my sister were murdered by the Germans, along with six million other Jews. My children used to ask me how such a thing could have happened. It was never easy to explain, because it is difficult to understand. But I tried to make some of the issues involved clear to them.

Thus, I told them that the mass genocide was not something that happened overnight. People in Germany had first to be made to accept that crimes committed in the name of the state were not really crimes one ought to resist. They had first to be made to accept that Jews were different from other people not just as one man is different from another, but that the ordinary laws of civilised behaviour did not apply in relation to them: that the "national interest" was a constitutive element of some "higher morality".

It began not with deportations and the building and operation of gas-chambers, but with "spontaneous" attacks on individual Jews, with their humiliation, with comparatively "harmless" meas-

ures, such as their exclusion from higher education. More important than anything else: It began, and it became possible with the acquiescence of the "good" Germans.

German professors, for instance, did not stand up; they did not say that they were ashamed of being governed by gangsters; that they were ashamed of teaching classes from which their Jewish students had been excluded; that they were ashamed of the dis honour brought upon Germany by those who abolished the rule of law. They did not stand up, then, the good Germans, and they do not know how to answer when their children ask them: Why were you quiet then?

I am not a German professor. I am an Israeli professor. And when my children's children one day ask my children and me about what I thought or said or did in these days, I do not want to be in the shoes of those German professors.

Therefore, I want to state publicly that I am ashamed of having a government that prides itself on discovering sooner or later every Arab terrorist, but has not managed to find and punish Jewish terrorists who attack Arabs and try to kill or maim them; ashamed of a government that cannot prevent attacks on the house of an Arab

woman who refuses to sell it to the settlers of Kiryat Arba; a government that — rightly — punishes Arab boys for throwing stones at Jews, but does not even attempt to punish Jewish extremists for throwing fire bombs at Israeli soldiers, a government that, rightly, punishes disobedience in the army, but allows Jewish extremists openly, in front of TV cameras, to incite Israeli soldiers to disobey lawful orders. I am ashamed of people who make us look ludicrous and hateful in the eyes of the whole world; who stir up intercommunal hatred in our country; who use the Holocaust as a counter in their political haggling and our religion as an object of coalition horse-trading; who calumniate those who disagree with them as anti-Zionist or anti-Semitic, who do not even hesitate to attack a respected judge who dares to remind them of their duty; who try to make us into "good" Israelis who keep quiet when they see injustice done.

One day, if I live to see that day, I want to be able, together with my children, to say to my grandchildren that we did not keep quiet like those "good" Germans. And I therefore ask you to publish this letter — while we still have a free press.

## Yugoslav leaders discover difficulties ruling without Tito

By Slobodan Lazarevic  
Ruler

BELGRADE — Traffic halted, people on the streets stood still, factories, schools and offices stopped work — the whole of Yugoslavia was motionless for one minute yesterday.

Yugoslavia was paying tribute to its greatest statesman, Marshal Josip Broz Tito, who died two years ago and whose paternal and charismatic figure ruled alone for nearly 40 years.

Tito headed a successful guerrilla campaign during World War II against Nazi occupation of Yugoslavia. Afterwards, he led the communist take-over of power and the break with the Soviet Union in 1948 which led the country out of the Kremlin orbit.

He forged a united country out of many nationalities often conflicting in the past, and framed Yugoslavia's non-aligned foreign policy and its unique communist system of workers' self-management in economy and other spheres of life.

He also left behind a system of rotating top party and government jobs, designed to give equal rights to the six constituent republics and two autonomous provinces in the Yugoslav federation, and to avoid faction, power struggles or the emergence of a single strong man after his death.

His successors in the Communist party and state leadership have discovered, however, that ruling without Tito is not an easy task. For the first year after his death, they limited themselves mainly to pledges of following "the Tito road". But faced with growing economic problems, Albanian nationalism and internal disagreements in the leadership, they realised that "going along the Tito road" required steps to be made, according to one official.

With a scheduled government reshuffle and the 12th party congress — the first without Tito — coming up shortly, the need to take steps became still more obvious.

The result has been unprecedented open debate over how the problems should be overcome.

The debate has shown that two groups in the Communist party are struggling to push their view — one advocating further liberalisation of internal policies and the reduction of what they see as excessive bureaucratic rule. The other, in fear of loosening federal links and possible disintegration of the country, urging more orthodox and centralised power.

The leaders agree that the economy is Yugoslavia's biggest problem. The country owes nearly \$20 billion in foreign debts and had a \$1.4 billion trade deficit with the West in 1981. Inflation reached 40 per cent last year and Yugoslavia suffers from low productivity and high domestic consumption.

But neither of the two major groups in the party appear to think the time is ripe to come out completely in the open. "Only an expert on the existing problems is capable of noting differences in public statements by individual senior party and state officials," the influential Belgrade weekly magazine NIN said.

Party members criticise bureaucracy and — publicly and indirectly — the media, prominent intellectuals and dissidents say that the same people rotate the top jobs, keeping the circle closed to anyone who does not toe the official line.

Petitions by intellectual and student groups have been sent to the state presidency, complaining of a lack of artistic and press freedom or demanding the deletion from the penal code of a paragraph defining opinions at variance with the official line as hostile propaganda.

"A public political dialogue gathers momentum in our country. We are now entering a phase of open dialogues, which means a phase of the further democratisation of our society," Parliament President Dragoslav Markovic said recently.



## JORDAN TIMES

## JORDAN TELEVISION

## CHANNEL 3

5:30	Koran
5:50	Cartoons
6:15	Children's Programme
6:35	Children's Programme
7:25	Local Programme
7:35	Local Programme no Development
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Live relay of soccer match between Spain and Belgium
10:30	Arabic Series
11:10	News in Arabic

## CHANNEL 6

6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Astronauts
9:10	Diamonds in the Sky
10:00	News in English
10:15	Oasis

## RADIO JORDAN

## 855 KHZ, AM &amp; 99 MHz, FM

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Headlines
10:05	Morning Show
10:30	30 Minute Theatre
11:00	Signing off
12:00	News Headlines
12:05	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Now Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favorites
17:00	Discovering Music
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Over a Cup of Tea
18:30	Story Time

## Top Twenty

## VOICE OF AMERICA

## GMT

05:00	Daybreak 04:00 The Breakfast Show: 15:00 News roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 15:30 VOA Magazine: American science, culture, letters 16:00 Special English news, feature: Space and Man 16:30 Now Music USA 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Question 18:00 Special English news, feature: Space and Man 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: American science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report
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## AMMAN AIRPORT

## NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92105-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:	
6:30	Karachi (PIA)
8:00	Cairo (EA)
8:55	Aqaba
9:00	Larnaca (CY)
9:00	Cairo
9:15	Abu Dhabi
9:40	Ohahrn
9:45	Kuwait
10:00	Muscat, Omani
10:15	Beirut
14:50	Bucharest (Tarom)
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)
15:30	Jeddah (Saudia)
16:30	Bangkok
17:00	Cairo
17:00	Copenhagen, Athens
17:15	New York, Vienna
17:30	Cairo (EA)
18:00	Cairo
18:05	Paris (AF)
18:15	Zurich (SR)
18:45	Cambes, Tunis
19:15	Frankfurt (LH)

## Beirut (MEA)

## Baghdad

## Baghdad

## Cairo

## CAIRO

## DEPARTURES:

## Cairo

## Frankfurt (LH)

## Beirut

## Aqaba

## Karachi (PIA)

## Rome (Alitalia)

## Cairo (EA)

## Beirut (MEA)

## Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)

## Larnaca (CY)

## Vienna, New York

## Cairo

## Athens, Copenhagen (SK)

## London

## Cairo

## Bucharest (Tarom)

## Kuwait (KAC)

## Jeddah (Saudia)

## Cairo (EA)

## Baghdad

## Kuwait

## Ohahrn

## Bahrain, Doha

## Cairo

## Abu Dhabi, Dubai

## EMERGENCIES

## DOCTORS:

## Amman

## Nabil Al-Murad 38356/6886

## Abdul Rahman Al-Najjar 79059

## Zarga

## Hisham Shabari (-)

## Abdul Karim Al-Khashashneh 89022

## Irbid

## Omar Qasrawi 35157/3321

## PHARMACIES:

## Amman

## Al-Salam 3672

## Al-Jalal 6122

## Firas 6122

## Assaf 63281

## Al-Badr 74054

## Zarga

## Al-Zawra (-)

## Al-Urdun (-)

## Irbid

## Al-Fayz 3661

## TAXIS:

## Firas 23427

## Al-Urdun 23080

## Beirut 56736

## Al-Sabah 18748

## CULTURAL CENTRES

## American Centre 41528

## British Council 36147-8

## French Cultural Centre 37009

## Gosha Institute 41993

## Soviet Cultural Centre 44283

## Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

## Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

## Haya Arts Centre 65195

## Al Hussein Youth City 67181

## Y.W.C.A. 41792

## University of Jordan Library 84355/54666

## SERVICE CLUBS

## Leas Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

## Leas Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

## Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

## Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

## MUSEUMS

## Military Museum Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916, Syria City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64740.

## Folklore Museum Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

## Pepper Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes,

## weapons, musical instruments, etc.

## Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

## Jordan Archaeological Museum Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Circled Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

## Jordan National Gallery: Contains a local-

## lection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luwchid. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

## Saudi riyal 99.399.7

## Lebanese pound 68.969.2

## Syrian pound 57.357.6

## Iraqi dinar 603.6811.3

## Kuwaiti dinar 1193.51195.8

## Egyptian pound 346.6350

## Qatari riyal 93.693.9

## UAE dirham 92.893

## Omani rial 965989

## U.S. dollar 340.5342.5

## U.K. sterling 624627.7

## W. German mark 148.4149.3

## Swiss franc 178.5179.6

## French franc 3737.3

## Italian lire (for every 100) 16.726.9

## Japanese yen (for every 100) 145.3146.2

## Dutch guilder 133.5134.3

## Belgian franc 78.679.1

## Swedish crown 59.491.8

## PRAYER TIMES

## Fajr 3:06

## Sunrise 4:39

## Dhuhr 11:32

## Asr 3:13

## Maghrib 6:26

## Isha 7:57

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

## Ambulance (government) 75111

## Civil Defence rescue 61111



## Nigeria expects oil production to stabilise as buyer pressure eases

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria, which has suffered heavy cuts in oil production under buyer pressure to lower its price, believes the worst is over and output should soon stabilise at around one million barrels daily, official sources said Tuesday.

The said they believed the estimate was conservative as more buyers were expressing willingness to sign contracts and there were signs of a stronger world oil market generally.

London market analysts said the Nigerian optimism would be good news for OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) which meets in Quito, Ecuador, on May 20.

They said Nigeria had seemed vulnerable to buyer pressure and that OPEC feared a Nigerian price cut would undermine the refer-

ence price of \$34 a barrel used by the OPEC majority.

The Lagos sources said Nigeria's new buyers did not intend to take very large volumes but their purchases should offset cuts in shipments by two major oil companies, Gulf Oil Corporation and the Anglo-Dutch Shell group, which have served notices to phase out their contracts.

### Saudi aid

The Lagos sources also hinted strongly that Saudi Arabia, the wealthiest member of the OPEC, had agreed to lend Nigeria \$1 billion to help it defend the OPEC reference price through the current oil glut.

They declined to discuss the subject in detail but said Lagos was seeking \$1 billion when the

special presidential adviser on energy, Mr. Yayha Dikko, visited Saudi Arabia earlier this month and that officials returned from that trip well pleased with the outcome.

The sources said lower purchases by Gulf and Shell had little impact on April production, which averaged 890,000 barrels daily. This was only 40,000 barrels below the March figure although well under the 1.3 million barrels that Nigeria is allowed to produce under an OPEC quota system.

Shell's three-month phase out of its contract would not have a serious effect until July when its purchases would be reduced to zero, the sources said. They added that new buyers would take up the slack and it was still not certain that the companies would in the end terminate their contracts.

Western oil market analysts see Iran as OPEC's other weak link. Further details emerged Tuesday of what seems to be a cut-price sales drive by Iran that ignores a two-month-old OPEC accord binding members to official prices and to individual output quotas in a bid to defend the \$34 reference price.

West German industry sources said in Bonn that Iran was offering oil on a spot basis at \$27 and \$28 a barrel "with no regard for the OPEC price."

They said the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) had launched a major sales drive, increasing its sales in the past month to around two million barrels daily, although some of this appeared to be from stocks. Iran's OPEC quota is only 1.2 million barrels daily.

## Mobil plans to cease oil refining at Amsterdam plant

AMSTERDAM (R) — Mobil Corporation said Tuesday it intends to cease oil refining at its Amsterdam plant, its only refinery in the Benelux area, because of losses due to falling demand for oil products.

A statement from its Dutch subsidiary, Mobil Oil BV, said losses at the refinery were running at 1.5 million guilders (\$600,000) a week and the plant had been operating at only 50 per cent of its full capacity of 120,000 barrels

daily. Some 160 jobs would be lost when refining stops at the start of September but the plant would still employ 40 people in the storage and transshipment of oil products, Mobil said.

Other oil companies in the Netherlands, the major northwest European refining area, face similar problems caused by a worldwide oil glut, dwindling demand for oil products and excess refining capacity.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.8335/45	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2395/98	Canadian dollars
	2.2785/95	West German marks
	2.5370/5400	Dutch guilders
	1.9040/55	Swiss francs
	43.05/08	Belgian francs
	5.9460/90	French francs
	1267.50/1268.00	Italian lire
	233.20/35	Japanese yen
	5.7230/40	Swedish crowns
	5.9030/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.7310/35	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	330.50/331.10	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Prices drifted to close lower on lack of interest in quiet trading Tuesday, dealers said.

Leading industrials closed with falls of up to 6p as in ICI, Glaxo and Guest Keen after an attempted mid-morning rally failed to find buying support. Dealers said caution after recent strength and the absence of fresh news on the Falklands conflict led to lacklustre trading.

Gold shares were little changed on balance, while North Americans were mainly lower.

Government bonds ended with falls of around 1/4 point in longs and 1/2 point in shorts after trading narrowly throughout. U.K. banking figures to mid April had little impact, although news U.K. manufacturers costs rose 1.4 per cent in April led to a slight weakening, dealers said.

Defence-related stocks had Smiths Industries 7p higher at 355p, but GEC and Racal were down 2p and 3p respectively.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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## WORLD

## Warsaw's decision seen as search for foreign scapegoat

WARSAW (R) — The expulsion of two American diplomats from Warsaw was Tuesday viewed by western diplomats as part of a campaign by the authorities to blame the West for Poland's domestic unrest.

The diplomats believed Monday's order for the U.S. Embassy's scientific attaché and first secretary for cultural affairs to leave was also meant to discourage Polish contacts with foreigners.

The United States has formally protested to the Polish authorities about the incident on Sunday when the two men were apprehended in the home of a Polish scientist in Warsaw's old town centre. They have been ordered to leave by Friday.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said the attaché, John William Zerolis, and the first secretary, James Daniel Howard, were man-handled when a number of plainclothes security agents burst into the apartment of Dr. Ryszard Herczynski.

The incident followed a series of attacks in the Polish media against Western radio stations broadcasting in Polish and Western correspondents working in Warsaw, accusing them of fomenting opposition to the military rule imposed on Poland five months ago.

The authorities showed particular anger at reports in the foreign media that underground activists of the Solidarity free trade union had called for a 15-minute strike in Warsaw on Thursday to mark the five months of martial law.

The authorities last week protested to the American Embassy about the broadcasts of Radio Free Europe (RFE), the Munich-based radio station funded by the U.S., although one embassy source said such protests were common.

U.S. diplomats believed the incident involving Dr. Herczynski would intimidate many Poles from having contacts with foreigners.

They said the diplomats were visiting the scientist on routine business.

One topic in their discussion was a planned visit to Poland next week by Deborah Winice, a member of the American National Science Foundation, they said. They believed the visit would now be called off.

American Embassy sources said between nine and 11 plainclothes security agents burst into the room where the two diplomats were talking with the Polish scientist, who was interned after last December's military takeover for alleged opposition activities.

The security agents took photographs and forced the men to stand with their hands against the wall and searched them, the sources said. Also in the room at the time was a former deputy rector of Warsaw University, Prof. Wladyslaw Fiszdon.

## Waiting for the first shots



Argentine troops man defensive position at government house in Puerto Argentino (Port Stanley) in this official photo released Monday in Buenos Aires (A.P. Laserphoto)

## Portuguese strike call results in violence

LISBON (R) — Violence flared early Tuesday as Portuguese workers refusing to obey a Communist-called general strike clashed with pickets in Lisbon and an explosion ripped through a coach depot in Oporto.

Spokesmen for the UGT Socialist union confederation not joining the strike said shots were fired during clashes with pickets at a bus depot outside Lisbon when drivers attempted to take the buses out to work.

In Oporto, an explosion destroyed four coaches belonging to a private company whose workers had said they would not join the strike, police said.

The strike, called by the Communist-led CGTP Confederation to protest against the May 1 deaths in Oporto of two young workers in clashes with police, got off to a ragged start.

Most shops and municipal services in Lisbon were working normally, although the underground railway system was closed and traffic clogged the streets.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

## Pakistani envoy meets King Khaled

BAHRAIN (R) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahibzada Yacub Khan, who is on his first visit to Saudi Arabia since his appointment, met King Khaled in Riyadh the official Saudi Press Agency said. It gave no details of the meeting, which was also attended by the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Saudi National Guards Commander Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, and Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal. Mr. Khan, who arrived in Saudi Arabia on Sunday, is expected to visit the United Arab Emirates Wednesday.

## Turkey ratifies Spanish entry into NATO

ANKARA (R) — Turkey Tuesday formally ratified Spain's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), publishing its approval in the official gazette. A foreign ministry spokesman said documents showing Turkey's approval were sent to Washington where ratification by NATO countries of Spain's entry was being collected. Greece was now the only western alliance country not to have approved Spain's accession, he said.

## 2 Chadians hanged in Sudan

KHARTOUM (R) — Two Chadians convicted of causing a bomb explosion inside the Chad embassy in Khartoum last June were hanged here Monday, the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said. Bashir Alsiak, 35, and Suleiman Hamid Osman, 30, were said to have set off the bomb with the intention of killing Chadian opposition leader Hissene Habre who they thought was in the building. Two people were killed and three wounded.

## Syrian army chief pays surprise visit to Riyadh

BAHRAIN (R) — Syria's armed forces chief of staff, Gen. Hikmat Al Shebabi, made a surprise visit to Saudi Arabia Tuesday during which he met King Khaled, the official Saudi Press Agency said. It gave no details of the meeting in Riyadh, which was also attended by the second deputy prime minister and Saudi national guards commander, Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, foreign minister, Prince Saud Al Faisal, and the Saudi chief of staff, Gen. Mohammad Saleh Al Himad. The agency said Gen. Shebabi returned to Damascus.

## Pilots' strike closes all 3 Israeli ports

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's three ports were closed Tuesday by a 24-hour pilots' strike, a port authority spokesman said. He said the strike did not affect loading and unloading of vessels in the Mediterranean ports of Haifa and Ashdod or the Red Sea port of Eilat but ships would not be able to berth or leave. The pilots union announced the strike after the electric corporation hired non-union men to operate a coal terminal near a new power plant on the Mediterranean coast.

## Kuwaiti, Bahraini leaders meet and discuss common issues

KUWAIT (R) — The emirs of Kuwait and Bahrain met Tuesday to discuss relations between the two countries and the continuing war between Iran and Iraq, officials here said. Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah of Kuwait and Bahrain's ruler Sheikh Isa Salman Al Khalifa also discussed the situation in the Arab World, the officials said. They gave no details of the meeting but said the two leaders' views were identical on all issues. Sheikh Isa arrived here Monday and is due to return to Bahrain at the end of his visit Wednesday.

## Leading Marxist dramatist Peter Weiss dies at 66

STOCKHOLM (R) — Author Peter Weiss, whose German-language plays and novels combined Marxist politics with colour and action, died here Monday apparently of a heart attack, aged 66, his wife Gunilla said Tuesday.

Weiss, who only this month won one of West Germany's top literary awards for his trilogy *The Aesthetics of Resistance*, had been in the midst of dramatising the French revolution.

His last play, *The Prosecution and Defence of Marat at the Assembly of Charenton* under the direction of the Marquis de Sade became an instant success.

After the first performance in West Berlin's Schiller theatre, three famous directors—Peter Brook, Ingmar Bergman and Roger Planchon—volunteered to stage it. Brook's London production was considered one of the great post-war theatre experi-

ences. In *Marat/Sade*, as it became known in theatrical circles, quick-witted debate on the nature of revolutionary politics fused with memorable music and stage-play in a dazzling theatrical collage.

Born near Berlin of a Czech family, he fled Germany in 1934, moving first to Britain and Czechoslovakia before settling in Sweden from 1939.

He became a Swedish citizen 10 years later but continued to write in German.

For Weiss, a detached and reflective man, art and politics were inseparable. His documentary plays tackled contemporary issues from concentration camps to the Vietnam War with passion and commitment.

"I myself think that art should be so strong that it changes life. Otherwise it is a failure," he once said. His artistic career began with painting and the cinema before turning to the written word.

## Billy Graham plays it safe in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — American Evangelist Billy Graham, addressing a Soviet-organised religious peace conference, Tuesday urged world leaders to cut back their hostile rhetoric and get to know each other in order to lessen the threat of nuclear war.

Mr. Graham, attending the conference here as an observer, was given more time at the rostrum than most delegates to the conference, which was arranged by the Russian Orthodox Church.

But they said he planned to pay a discreet visit later Tuesday to six Soviet Pentecostals who have been living in the American embassy here for nearly four years.

In his conference address, Mr. Graham called on world leaders from East and West to repent and take specific steps to promote peace, including a "moratorium on hostile rhetoric."

He urged them to respect the rights of religious believers and said it was important for world

leaders to hold summit meetings in order to get to know each other as human beings.

He said he did not want to present any comprehensive plan for disarmament because he did not consider himself competent on such a technical matter.

Mr. Graham told reporters he had raised the case of the Pentecostals and their desire to emigrate with Soviet officials but did not want to give the issue too much publicity.

"I have been advised by some Western contacts, both at the Vatican and some other places, that the private approach is much better than making a media event out of it," he told reporters.

Aides to Mr. Graham have said he is keen to return to the Soviet Union and has therefore been careful to avoid saying or doing anything which might embarrass his Soviet hosts.

But they said he planned to pay a discreet visit later Tuesday to six Soviet Pentecostals who have been living in the American embassy here for nearly four years.

In his conference address, Mr. Graham called on world leaders from East and West to repent and take specific steps to promote peace, including a "moratorium on hostile rhetoric."

He urged them to respect the rights of religious believers and said it was important for world

leaders to hold summit meetings in order to get to know each other as human beings.

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## Britain's SDP to choose its 1st leader in summer

LONDON (R) — Britain's new Social Democratic Party (SDP), which is trying to break a long-established dominance by the conservative and labour parties, has decided to choose its first leader this summer.

Roy Jenkins, one of the party's founders who was labour's finance minister in the 1960s, is the favourite. But he may be challenged by former Foreign Sec-

retary David Owen, another labour defector.

The party's leadership election had been set for November but members voted overwhelmingly in a recent postal ballot to bring the decision forward.

The party steering committee decided Monday to close nominations on June 11. If there is more than one candidate the election will be in early July.

## London's Irish plan okayed

LONDON (R) — Despite a rebellion by two dozen of its own supporters, the British government won parliament's approval Monday night for plans to create a provincial assembly in Northern Ireland.

The proposed assembly would at first be powerless. But Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior says it would gradually gain responsibility if the Protestant majority and catholic minority were able to work in harmony.

Three junior officeholders in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's administration resigned their posts in the past few days so they could be free to vote against the measure.

## Israeli leaders criticised for controversial funeral

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's leaders flew to a remote desert Tuesday to attend a controversial state funeral for bones said to be the remains of ancient Jewish warriors who rebelled against the Roman empire 1,850 years ago.

President Yitzhak Navon, Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his ministers, army commanders and chief rabbis travelled to the desert in southern Palestine for a burial ceremony that has angered many Israelis.

The 25 skeletons were buried in a mass grave on a majestic cliff

overlooking the deep Hever Wadi. The bones are said to be those of rebels who fought a losing battle against the Romans in which half a million Jews were slaughtered.

The bones were found in 1961 in the "Cave of letters" during Archaeological Excavations which also yielded scrolls shedding light on the revolt of the Bar Kokhba.

Tuesday's ceremony cost \$2.5 million. Critics attacked it as a waste of government funds and said there was no proof that the bones were those of the warriors.

## Hinckley's psychiatrist says he misjudged patient's state

WASHINGTON (R) — The psychiatrist who treated John Hinckley in the weeks before he tried to assassinate President Reagan told a court Monday he now realises he was not as concerned as he should have been about the young man's condition.

Dr. John Hopper said that three weeks before the shooting on March 30, 1981, he advised Hinckley's parents to resist letting him return immediately to the family home in Evergreen, Colorado, despite their son's pleas when he telephoned from New York in an

incoherent state. "I did not at that time think there was as much concern as we all realise now we should have had," Dr. Hopper said in response to questioning from Hinckley's lawyer in the third week of his trial on charges of trying to kill the President.

Hinckley, 26, the drop-out son of an oil company executive, has pleaded not guilty on grounds of insanity to the shooting in which Mr. Reagan and three other men were seriously wounded outside a Washington hotel.

## Ecevit to be tried on alleged contacts with Norwegian press

ANKARA (R) — Former Turkish prime minister Bulent Ecevit will be tried on June 3 on a charge of having illegal contacts with the foreign press, his lawyers said Tuesday.

The charge, which could bring a minimum five-year jail sentence, arises from remarks attributed to him by a Norwegian newspaper, Mr. Ecevit denies making the remarks, his lawyers added.

He is accused of breaking a military decree barring former politicians from making public

statements and violating the civil penal code forbidding Turks from giving false information to foreigners which could endanger national security.

The former leader of the left-of-centre Republican Party, detained since April 10, is already on trial for writing an article in the West German magazine *Der Spiegel* and giving an interview to Dutch television.

That case has been adjourned until June 4. Another similar charge is still pending.

## El Salvador: How to please both Reagan and d'Aubuisson

By Walker Simon

Reuter

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's new president faces the challenge of maintaining a liberal government to ensure continued U.S. aid against possible opposition from a rightist-dominated national assembly.

Banker Alvaro Magana has assumed the presidency of this troubled Central American country, a compromise candidate chosen by three main political parties which captured most of the 60 seats in national assembly elections last March.

But the assembly, which has voted itself wide-ranging powers, could tie his hands and endanger continued U.S. aid, estimated at about \$220 million this year, slightly over half El Salvador's annual budget.

Washington's support for the new government is conditional on it continuing agrarian and other reforms started by the previous civilian-military junta headed by Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Mr. Magana is a political

enigma with no known affiliation or ideology. He admits to having close links with the military but says he is also a friend of Guillermo Manuel Ungo, leader of a leftist opposition front allied with guerrillas fighting to take power, by force of arms.

Mr. Magana was plucked from political obscurity by the assembly after the military advised the leading parties to break a month-old impasse by choosing the country's new president from outside their ranks.

The Christian Democrats with 24 seats are the biggest single party in the assembly, but it is controlled by the rightist parties which won the remaining 36 seats and agreed to form an alliance.

But, in keeping with history and tradition, the real arbiters of power are the military and the question diplomats here are asking is how free a hand the new government will be allowed in its efforts to solve the country's chronic economic, social and political problems.

A civil war between guerrillas and security forces backed by ultra rightist death squads has claimed more than 30,000 lives in the past two and a half years.

Mr. Magana and his pre-

decessor Mr. Duarte are the first civilian presidents El Salvador has had for nearly 50 years.

The rightist parties, led by the newly-formed far right National Republican Alliance (ARENA) and the conservative National Conciliation Party (PCN), have said they are not against the present reforms but want to "technify" or "modernise" them. But they have not said what they mean by this.

They are more open on the question of leftist guerrillas and ARENA leader and Assembly President Roberto d'Aubuisson has said he will show no mercy to those who refuse to surrender their arms.

"I will crush them," is his simple remedy for the problem.

Before Mr. Magana took office, Washington said it was essential the new government be committed to land reform, the creation of democratic institutions, restoration of the rule of law and elimination of human rights abuses.

How he will meet these standards will depend a great deal on the attitude of the military and the rightist parties, diplomatic sources say.

Mr. d'Aubuisson, a former military man himself, describes

the army as the only organised institution in the country and says "I will leave them to go about their business and offer only suggestions."

In his first official statement, Mr. Magana ruled out any bargaining with the guerrillas. "There is nothing to negotiate for the peace that was sought by the people who voted on March 28," he said.

The new president said he would always consult his three vice-presidents, one from each major party, on all important decisions.

Diplomats quickly seized on this statement as an indication that he might be subservient to the parties.

But he appeared to contradict this view when, one day after his inauguration, he named himself commander-in-chief of the armed forces in succession to the former junta vice president, Gen. Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, citing powers under the old constitution.

Political analysts say a major question is how much real power Mr. Magana will be able to wield, faced with an assembly in which the rightists are determined to make their presence felt.

Besides making legislation and

re-writing the constitution, the assembly will appoint supreme court and appeal judges and oversee the everyday functions of government.

It also has the power to veto any of Mr. Magana's ministerial appointments and effectively to decide the length of his term, as it has to call full presidential elections within the next two years.

The assembly has ratified a 15-strong cabinet in which some important ministries were retained by key members of the previous civilian-military government. The new administration comprises representatives from each of the three main parties.

The Christian Democrats will need defections from right-wing parties in crucial votes if they are to press further reforms through the assembly.

In this context, attention has focused on the PCN because some of its members voted last week to elect Mr. Magana president—the only major example of rightists siding with the Christian Democrats.

The attitude of individual PCN deputies could thus be crucial in determining whether the government retains a reformist image at times of decision.

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